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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1877.

CALLING A HALT.

L. Q. Washington, the intelligent correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has facilities for procuring information not accessible to the associated press. He is en-

Blaine is deeply irritated with the administration, and will strike at it whenever he gets a good chance. The ground of his onslaught will be the President's policy in Louisiana and South Carolina, and Mr. Blaine will lead the dissatisfied element. Butler will play the same part in the house that Blaine does in senate. The mutterings of this storm have already had a marked effect upon the policy of the President. This rebellion has had much to do in causing the postponement of the extraordinary session, and it has also led the President to abandon the idea with which entered his office, of making non-partisan appointments in the south. I speak on un-questionable authority in stating that the President has concluded to make his appoint-ments, as a general if not invariable rule, from the party which supported his election. The effect of such a rule is to confine him to a very bad element in the south, and I think some of his appointees may fail of confirma-tion by the senate. The idea is, of course, to

and predicted by the APPEAL. The south- indeed contribute to the advance of our civern policy of the President, about which we ilization-not by destroying men, but by prehave heard so much gush, consisted in noth- | venting war. ing but permitting two sovereign States of this Union to inaugurate the governors elected by the people. This simple act of sworn constitutional duty he performed with the hope and | Contest Between a German and an view of dividing the southern Democracy, and having discovered that the southern mocrats cannot be arrayed against their old friends and in support of an old enemy, the President will cail a halt, and instead of further running his fraudulent administration on the Democratic theory, he will be as malignant as ever toward the south. It is evident that Hayes intends to turn upon his own | 407 policy simply because it has failed to disor- Mrs. Louisa Metz, of Albany, a very well-toganize the southern Democracy. This was the test of its merit. In adopting his southern policy, he cared nothing for patriotism, duty, principle. It was to be carried out if it dissolved the southern Democratic party. If it failed in this object, it was to be discarded as a bad policy. The Democrats do ing gratitude, and agree henceforth to vote for the Republican ticket, and, as a matter of Bellevue course, the President's southern policy is a scute was her disorder and helpless failure, and most be abandoned. All that condition that she had to give her child to the the fraudulent President has done-his selection of a repudiated Tennessee Democrat for postmaster-general—his withdrawal of have taken place. The child was therefore the troops, and the recognition of governors the troops, and the recognition of governors elected by the people, contrary to the policy of Republicanism-were all political experiments—a bit of strategy which should be undone, as far as possible, if it failed to weaken the Democratic party, and to re-establish the lost power of Radicalism in the southern States. It will be seen from the above extract that it contains sad news to the placehunters in the Democratic party, who, like the antiquated maids, gazed for a whole day upon a large army, and at night anxiously

inquired what had become of the ravishers. The bid which the President ordered his ing patronage among renegades, failed to induce Democrats to take service under a fraudulent Radical President, and now it is announced that the President will, future, make appointments only from among the men that supported him. This policy is more honest and commendable than that proposed by Key, which was equivalent to saying, "If you southern Democrats will turn over to the Republican party, we will pay you so much for that was all. Louisa had resolved to retain your treachery." Having for twelve years de- the bright-eyed little fairy as long as she clared that the southern Democrats were assassins, murderers, rebels, disloyal to the government, and only wanting antopportunity government, and only wanting anopportunity had to depart as she came. She left Louisa's to destroy it and re-enslave the negro, Hayes sought to prove his declarations by showing upon the chief of police at Albany. He summoned both parties before him. The consethat he could bribe the south. The candidate of official thieves and rascals, he took it trouble of mind. He could make nothing out for granted the southern people, because unfortunate, were for sale. The failure of the experiment is a compliment to the southern Democracy. It shows that they are not a horde of hungry office-seekers, willing to forgive the whole catalogue of crimes committed by the Radical party because its bogus President has seen fit to make amends for a single one among thousands. The southern question is out of the way, but there are many other issues which separate the southern Democrats and the Republican party as far as the poles, that are still

IS THIS CIVILIZATION?

interpose the majesty of the law between the women, ended the hostile demonstration. To prove that we are advancing in civilization the reason is given that we are prolific in inventing engines to destroy each other, This is a paradox which the christian and the philanthropist cannot reconcile. Civilization means refinement and culture. Burke defines it as "the spirit of religion." Yet, we display our culture, refinement and religion by boasting of new facilities for butchering, slaughtering and massacreing our fellow-beings. According to logical reasoning civilization is advanced in proportion to the diminution of the means for murdering each other. In the deals, the deals are the child to her whose offspring it was. Whatever benefit accrued to the Hebrew baby of Solomon's day, it cannot be extraordinary and delicate nature that my each other. In the dark ages men were called ignorant savages because only a few hundred were killed in battle. This is called hundred were killed in battle. This is called an enlightened age because we have facilities for decimating whole armies. If the destructiveness of the engines of war be evidences of civilization, we have reached the perfection of culture, refinement, and religion for the destructiveness of culture, refinement, and religion for the destructiveness of the engines of the moderns did not disposed to intrude my views upon the public.

This is called to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left to the youngster, so no other course was left of every man who desires to see justice and right triumph.

"I myself am out of politics, but still I feel that general interest in current events common to all citizens; but nevertheless I am not disposed to intrude my views upon the public."

Louisville, May 14: Several hundred citizens, including numerous clergymen, merchants, lawyers, etc., held an indignation meeting to-night and adopted a written protiveness of the engines of war be evidences of civilization, we have reached the perfection of civilization, we have reached the perfection of culture, refinement and religion, for the day is not far distant when confronting armies will destroy each other by the march of civilization. No science has advanced so rapidly as that of war. In ancient times slimgs and spears, bows and arrows, clubs, scythes and pikes were the weapons with which hostile forces met one with which hostile forces met one another. As civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. The control of the control of civilization advanced gundarder. The control of civilization is the control of civilization advanced gundarder. The control of civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. As civilization advanced gundarder. The control of control of control of the mother for her child should be respected? Poor Bridget, in the lower of the mother for her child should be respected? Poor Bridget, in the lower of the mothers of the mother for her child should be respected? Poor Bridget, in the lower of the mother of the mother of the mothers of the mother of the mothers of the mothers in current events of culture, refinement and religion, for the club of the philosophies of the mothers, did not due to intrude my views upon the philosophies of the mothers, did not due to intrude my views upon the philosophies of the mothers of the club of the proper moment for her baby's welfure, the philosophies of the mothers of the mothers of the club of the club of the philosophies of the mothers of the club of the club of the club of the philosophies of the mothers of the club of

ad new facilities for killing one another. But it is a mistake to believe that the invention of gunpowder was an advance in civilization, if our facilities for killing each other be the criterion, for statistics show that fewer lives have been lost since the invention of powder than by the primitive method of fighting. And now it seems as civilization advances even powder will have to give way

to a mightier force. A new agent has apeared which promises to be as superior to was blown up with nitro-glycerine and dyna-In the lines solid pennared nucles on square, and twelve lines make _ := inch.

Local Notices are twenty cents per line first insertion, fifteen cents per line per week.

Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line per week.

Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and obligaries, are charged at regular rates.

We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter.

The latest use to which this new agent has been put is in the construction of a torpedo which will destroy a whole fleet of war vessels. It is nevertheless a fact well known and generally recognized among the matter. mite, accomplishing far more than could ing matter, trist or Fourth page advertisements, stationary, work is certain. These torpedoes are so untion that they will soon drive war-vessels from the seas. In alluding to these terrible ainable by increased size of gun, which ha carried with it a thousand other increases of cost and of difficulty. Even of late, when the gun has grown to such gigantic proportions, although we at first sight shrink from its con-

equences, we soon steady ourselves with the ecollection that such guns cost enormous ms of money themselves; that they can nly be worked by means of steam and hy braulic appliances more costly still; that they can only be carried with speed at sea in steamships of a yet far more costly character; that when the whole mighty engine-ship, gun and all other appliances—is at length produced, they can only be made available by exercise and practice for the acquirement of skill by means of still further outlay for fuel, for powder, and for shot and shell; and, in short, that the bringing of big guns again r log guns at sea in suitable ships is a gume lavish expenditure and extravagance. ergetic and always reliable. In a special dispatch from Washington, dated May 13th, he says:

There is no question of the fact that Mr.

Phains is dearly irritated, with the administrate of lavish expenditure and extravagance. But the torpedo is a weapon of offense differing altogether from a gun in all these respects; for, although each torpedo itself costs from four to five hundred pounds sterling, it can be discharged from almost any ship or local value of the fittings for discharge.

out whatever, and the fittings for dischargng it are of an expensive nature. Here then, we have every power furnished with the means of attacking our large war ships so cheap and simple that few powers are too petty or too impecunious to provide them on If this can be done on sea, the same can be

lone on land, and we may expect soon that the new power. The changes that it will in-augurate are many and startling. It is to be hoped it will contribute to the general representation, yet in a manner which will admit of no misunderstanding. hoped it will contribute to the general peace of the world, as nations will stand on a more equal footing and the great powers will be more cautious in attacking the by the senate. The idea is, of course, to will be more cautious in attacking the ernor Tilden on the fifth of March, was casualle the Radical extremists to what has weaker. Instead of years of war, national ally alluded to. disputes will be settled in a few days. If This is nothing more than was expected this be the result, then the new discovery will

BRIDGET'S BABY.

Irish Woman for the Latter's Daughter-The Poor Mother

New York Herald, 12th: The steamer Daniel Drew, of the People's line from Albany, brought two very angry and fond women to the city yesterday morning. One of them was Bridget Bowen, a servant girl, of No. East Fifty-sixth street, the other was do and neat German lady. They did not look with kindly eyes upon each other, be-cause each wanted to get possession of a pretty little girl, tastefully clad, of about three years old, whom Bridget claimed as her own offspring. The story is quite a renantic one, and was related to Sergeant Banfield, of the steamboat squad, at the central office vesterday, morning, by the two women eight months ago Bridget Bowen was very ill, and had to be taken to care of the charites and correction. Bridget grew worse from day to day, and at length her death was reported, or was understood to of the outdoor poor of the department of charities and correction. About this time Mrs. Louisa Metz, of No. 78 Elizabeth street, Albany, came to New York, and, being childless, sought an orphan for adoption. Naturally she called on Mr. Kellock, and by him was shown the daughter of Bridget Her heart warmed to the homeless and lively little creature, and she agreed to adopt it, and gave security to guarantee the proper care of the girl. To Albany went the youngster with her "new mamms," who took very mehns at her disposal to render the aby's lot a happy one. Cleanliness and realth blessed her, and the child of poverty put on the appearance of the offspring of affluence. Eight months went by quickly subtle tool, D. M. Key, to make by dispens- and happily for Mrs. Metz and her adopted darling, but the angel of maternity was not satisfied, and beneath its wing one morning appeared Bridget Bowen, claiming her child She was alive, by some mistake or other, and had gone to Superintendent Kellock to get back her baby. The good old gentleman, sorely distressed to find that he had given away a living mother's daughter, furnished

Bridget with the name and address of Mrs. Metz, and thither traveled Bridget. N UNPLEASANT RENCONTRE She called and asked to see her child. She There were some unpleasant parts of presence breathing vengeance, and called quence of this act was that he was in a great of the case. So he took the papers and adjourned further hearing pending his examination of them. The women had to be taken to separate apartments, Bridget begging for and succeeding in obtaining 1 session of the child for the nonce. Her maternal yearnings caused the chief to grant her this privilege. After the lapse of an hour or so, the chie is said, sent for the women. Mrs. Metz answered the summons in person, but Bridget and child had flown. Nothing was heard of them by the authorities until yesterday morning, when both turned up on board of the ew. Bridget had taken passage to New York, and Mrs. Metz, hearing of it, followed her. They did not meet on the Bridget undoubtedly kept out of sight, fearliving and will remain so long as the Republican party steals the hard earnings of the tax-payer and the Presidency from the people.

Bridget undoubtenty kept on or sight, lear-ful of pursuit. They met, however, face to face at the landing, pier 41 North fiver, and the result was a difficulty, which almost became a personal conflict for possession of the child. Officer Grogan, of the steamboat squad, who appeared at the right moment to

> Each charged the other with the abduction, and it bothered the good-natured fellow ter-ribly. Accordingly he hired a carriage and took the women and child to the central office. THE CHILD TO THE MOTHER.

The Massachusetts Statesman on the Political Situation-Mr. Hayes's Delicate Position.

Strong Approval of the New Southern

Policy-Its Effects on the Repub-

lican Party-Etc.

lew York Herald, 12th.] Boston, May 11.-There are few men a their day who have figured so prominently powder as the latter was to the sling or the in public life, and then, while in the very bow and arrow. Hell Gate, at New York, prime of their useful career, slipped so comtely into obscure retirement as has Charles Francis Adams. This withdrawal of Mr. Adams, it should be explained, was wholly stroy a whole neet of war vessels. It is well known and generally recognized among neither cumbersome neither expensive, and its his intimate friends that, of late years, as erring and certain in their work of destruc- desire whatever for political honors. The engines, an English officer recently said, in an address delivered before the Art society:

Increased naval power has only been obtainable by increased size of gan, which has Adams himself. And here it should be stated that the common impression is an erroneous one that Mr. Adams is that cold, listant, and unsocial gentleman which he has been so often and maliciously described. Repeat this nonsense to his friends and neighbors out in Quincy, and you are immediately bors out in Quiney, and you are immediately silenced by many instances of the pleasing amiability and hearty familiarity of the gentleman so often and grossly misrepresented. During the winter Mr. Adams occupies his Boston residence, on Mount Vernon street, but in the spring, sammer, and autumn months he enjoys the seclusion of his Quincy mansion, which he formally resumed possession of for the ensuing season this afternoon, much to the gratification of his fellowsession of for the ensuing season this afternoon, much to the gratification of his fellowtownsmen. Mr. Adams also has an office
(with his sons, John Quincy and Charles
Francis, jr.,) in Pemberton square, in the
immediate vicinity of General Butler's rooms,
and on the opposite corner from the once magnificent residence of the late Governor

A VISIT TO MR. ADAMS. It was in this modest and plainly-furnished office that the Herald correspondent found Mr. Adams this morning. He was in the midst of a pile of miscellaneous correspondence which had just been brought in from the postoffice. He seemed to be—as he indeed is—enjoying the very best of health, and actually appeared younger than he did an emergency, while the larger powers could, with the financial means at their disposal, completely compass and surround our few largest and finest ships with these agents of largest and finest ships with the second largest and finest ships upon him by his political adversaries. I found in the course of conversation that he takes no more and no less interest in current anything.' politics than an ordinary citizen. He enmodern warfare will be carried on mostly by deavors to keep posted, and if he has an

> In the course of our conversation that celebrated letter which Mr. Adams sent to Gov-

I had any objection to its publication, assertion impossible. I have never regretted that letter, because there was simply the nunications from all parts of the country— ome from as distant points as California nany of them lauding my course and many written by drunken persons, and so coarse others I have labeled Pop-guns, and filed them carefully away.

A GOOD WORD FOR PRESIDENT HAYES. In reply to a question about the policy pursued by Mr. Hayes since his inauguration, Mr. Adams answered: "Well, I must say that I think Mr. Hayes occupies a very hard position—a most difficult one—and one which I would not desire to hold under similar circumstances. As far as the man is con-cerned, I believe him an upright and honest one, but he has got a very hard task before

THE SOUTHERN POLICY. "In reference to his southern policy I think t is one which is more liable to inure to the enefit of the Democrats than to the Republicans, for he seems to be pursuing the same course which not only the Democrats, but all honest and patriotic citizens have for a long time favored. Of course, it is not what such men as Blaine and Butler will delight over, and, therefore, I am not surprised that they and their kind are liable to find fault with him. Hayes's policy is entirely and pleas-ingly different from that of Grant's, and if the latter's had been continued it would have wrought incalculable injury to the country. The policy of Hayes, you will notice, is a policy favored by Schurz, and is in perfect accord with the utterances of that gentleman before his identification with the cabinet. On the whole, I think Mr. Hayes has done very well thus far, but, in view of the outlook ahead, I fear that he cannot master the multitude of difficulties that he is likely to encounter.'

A NEW PARTY IMPROBABLE. "What do you think," Mr. Adams," asked, "of the feeling that is prevalent throughout the west and south? Will there be a revolution among the Republicans or a new fusion party of dissatisfied Democrats

and Republicans?"
"Well, I think it is very evident that there is no little dissatisfaction among the Republicans throughout the entire country—meaning, of course, the Blame stripe, who were notoriously corrupt during the reign of General Grant. There is also great dissatisfacboth parties about the manner in which the Presidential contest was decided and perhaps we have not heard the last of it The rumors that Blaine and Butler are un

der suspicion as being likely to lead in a re-volt against Mr. Hayes were then alluded to I do not believe much in this talk about political revolts," answered Mr. Adams, "and my experience has led me to the conviction that they very rarely amount to anything more than what you might call a growl from disgruntled politicians who have some fan-nied grievances, and who are, in the end part or on the part of the administration. These disturbances, of course, under a republican form of government, are very apt occur; but the wants of the few seldom dind an administration to the desires of the

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ALL AT SEA. "The fact is, I suppose," continued Mr. Adams, "there is not a representative of a Republican district in the country (except, perhaps, Vermont, which is always steady), but in the large and doubtful States but who is more or less dissatisfied, and does not know exactly what path or policy to follow at the From that place Sergeant Banfield sent present moment. The ways of Mr. Hayes them to Superintendent Kellock, the inno- are as mysterious and annoying to them as cent author of all the mischief. Before they went, however, the child showed an unmistakable preference for the society of Mrs. to have more at heart than that of the politi-Metz. Superintendent Kellock, like a second | cians; but after all the difficulties in the way Solomon, adjudicated between the two moth- of Mr. Hayes are very numerous and very

MEMPHIS APPEAL powder was invented, and nations charles FRANCIS ADAMS. with the approval of the people at large. It is undeniable that the influential members of both parties have an efficacious influence which is to be realized when you look at the present tactics of the administration. You know the extra session which it was supposed was sure to ensue in Jone, has been post poned until October. The cause of that post ponement, I think, is easily traced to the ap-prehension on the part of the administration that if congress were to assemble now there would be serious political complications aris on account of the unsettled condition of the country which I have alluded to. It is very

> It was evident from Mr. Adams's further expressed views that he is not a very ardent admirer of Mr. Blains, but in discoursing upon the career of that would-be President he was very moderate both in tone and lan-

evident that this is the cause of the postpone-

"There was a letter which I wrote to Ohio during the last campaign," said Mr. Adams, "in which I deprecated the condition of a country where a man notoriously corrupt came so near receiving the Presidential nomallusion to his name in connection with this office, and that has become so frequent that the matter has for a long time been considered as a picture of the Cincinnati convention. Mr. Blaine, on noticing this letter, came out with a state him in congress twenty years ago." ADAMS ON BUTLER.

"I have just been reading a long account, emarked Mr. Adams, laughing, "of an in-erview which Butler had with Mr. Hayes the other day, and it amused me very much. I see that Butler told him Sam Bowles and 1 were waiting outside; but," laughing again. "such stories ought to be published on the first of April. But," he added, reflectively, "the newspapers have always a good deal to say. I find that they send me to all parts of the world every few days, and sometimes I have been annoyed by my friends coming to bid me good by." a "How about the Springfield Republican?"

asked the Herald correspondent, significantly. "Is not that a nicely-conducted, readable "Yes, yes," answered Mr. Adams, with a hearty laugh; "but, leaving aside all consid-erations—for, you know, it has a great penchant for me" (laughing again) "I must conscientiously say that the Republican is one of the most readable and best conducted newspapers in the country. Mr. Bowles is a very able man. If it is true, as I see it re-ported, that he has had a talk with Mr. Hayes, I am very glad of it, for if he follows Mr. Bowles's wise counsel he will be greatly benefited. I regard Mr. Bowles as a gentle-

MISSISSIPPI.

What a Staff Correspondent of the New York Tribune Thinks about Pollties and the Coming Gubernatorial Campaign.

New York Tribune, 12th.] "Ah," said Mr. Adams, laughing, "that letter seems to have created a good deal more talk than was necessary. I simply wrote to Mr. Tilden that I thought he was the real President of the United States, and expressed to han my firm belief that he should have the state government, and of nearly all the counties, and being, besides. to him my firm belief that he should have been inaugurated instead of General Hayes. The letter was considered, and in fact was written by me as a private communication to Mr. Tilden, and not intended for publication. But when Mr. Tilden received it he showed it to some of his most confidential friends, and they were very anxious that he should print it. I was communicated with, and asked if They discover that they are as free answered that I had not; and indeed I had no objections, although I had not supposed or indited it with the intention that it was to be made public. The truth, however, is the intention that it was to be made public. The truth, however, is the intention to its publication, and I had not supposed or indited it with the intention that it was to be made public. The truth, however, is stamped upon it and cannot be gainsaid, and I have not yet had it contradicted by facts. Wrested political power from their hands, but the most intelligent among them admit that I have not yet had it contradicted by facts. It most intelligent among them admit that Its truth rendered an absolute denial of its their race is better off since the strife with default thereof, polson and disorder the fluids of the the white element for the possession of the that letter, because there was simply the whole truth in it, and I have a great regard colored leader expressed the prevalent sentifor what is right. Since inditing that letter I have received an amazing number of com-

The white folks have got the power and they others of a vituperative character, manifestly | mean to keep it. I reckon most colored folks are in a better fix with things as they are trouble we were the ones that suffered. Some nigger was almost sure to get killed at every political row. It wasn't right to defeat us as they did by mob law, but it was bound to . The Republican party had to go down. It had no good leaders, and was controlled by a parcel of fellows who made use of it for their own benefit. Now we've got nothing to do but to stand aside and let the white people quarrel among themselves. 'Twon't be long before they'll fall out. Then we'll select the men who are up for office that we think are our best friends, and vote for them."

WHAT COLORED LEADERS SAY. The same policy of taking no active part in politics for the present was advocated by two of the most influential colored leaders in the State, whom I met in Jackson recently. They said that the old Republican party in issippi was dead, and could not be revived. As to organizing a new party, the did not believe the colored men would be wise to attempt it. Any movement in the way of opposition to the Democracy must e from white men to be successful, the said; and they did not look for any su movement in the gubernatorial campaign t next fall. It was possible, however, that the Democrats would put up a ticket so unpopular as to bring about a bolt, and in that cas the Republicans would support the bolters nominations at the polls, but would hold no

State convention of their own. THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. The candidates now prominent for the ne ination for governor are Ex-Governor Humphreys, who represents the Bourbon element, General Lowry, who belongs to the liberal wing of the party and has an enthusiastic local support in the southwestern counties, and Governor Stone, who is also a man o liberal views, and whose prudent, honest ad-ministration deserves indorsement. Governor Stone's support is chiefly in the northern par of the State.

MERIDIAN s a town of three or four thousand inhabi tants that tried to be a city a few years ago and, inflating itself far beyond the limits o healthy growth, brought on a disastrous col-lapse in 1873, from which it has not yet begun recover. A score of stores are vacant and the occupants of many others appear to be living principally upon hope. The surround-ing country is poor, but the railroad facilities would maintain in prosperity the town at it present size if one of the roads, the Mobile and Ohio, did not seek to cut its throat by carrying cotton from points north of here al the way to Mobile cheaper than to this place

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

London, May 14: Erskine and Marchiones Lotuian are dead St. Louis, May 14: A heavy rain-storm this afternoon again prevented the game between the Browns and the Hartfords.

Indianapolis, May 14: Seven prisoners escaped from the Hamilton county jail at Noblesville, Indiana, last night. Macon, Ga., May 15: The City bank of Macon closed its doors to day, and made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. New York, May 15: The famous race-lorse Vigil, winner of the Dixie and Breckstakes last year, broke down yester-

Richmond, May 15: Rev. E. T. Baird, ab sconding secretary of the Presbyterian com-mittee of publication for the southern States, has been indicted for embezzlement New York, May 15: Anna E. Dickinson was served to-day with papers in the suit brought by Joshua Hart to recover damages

day at Jerome park.

for a violation of agreement to perform three weeks in the Eagle theater. St. Louis, May 15: A special from Jefferson City to the Evening Dispatch says that Poindexter Edmondson, who was to be hanged

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

An Unpublished Story, forming one of the Important Events in the

Late Actress's Life. special to the Cincinnati Enquirer. New York, May 13.—Celia Logan prints middle aged and ugly, so the writer say she was playing an engagement at the ol. National theater in Cincinnati. Conrad B Clarke, much Miss Cushman's junior, and very handsome and promising actor, was then very handsome and promising actor, was then leading man of the company. Miss Cushman at once took a fancy to the young actor, who, in time, became her most obsequious follower, and Miss Logan believes that Miss Cushman's liking for Clarke was much more than mere admiration. The story continues: Matters had stood thus for some months. One even had stood thus for some months. One eve ing Miss Cushman was going to the theate alone, when a weak, haggard-looking woman approached her, with a baby in her a She was a small, red haired, fragile loc

"I didn't know he was married." "Yes, this is his baby." "Good Heaven, woman, you surprise me. I ask you to believe that I knew nothing of your, existence until this moment; and now let me go, as I am late,

siderable matter that never amounts to

fate any better. He gave himself wholly to drink, sank lower and lower, and finally be perished an outcast and a beggar, and was laid in a drunkard's grave. By a strange series of circumstances Clarke's child was adopted and most tenderly rearred by one of our brightest wits—the only one of his peculiarly caustic kind left, a man who wields a powerful weapon with his pen, who has two parties, for and against him, one which hates and fears him, the other which loves and praises him—Don Piatt. Some one who passed that night with Charlotte Cush man told me that on arriving at home after the performance she sank down on the floor, and crouched there in her clothes, in abject despair, until day-break. She had been touched in her affections. At middle-age a woman often loves more fervently—more with her mind than her heart—than in her green and gala days. She had also been deeply wounded in her pride. She had deigned to mile upon an obscure actor, had tried t raise him to an equal position with herself, and he had deceived her as to his status, had neglected a wife for her sake. Never after,

Must either pass through its natural channel system. In order to effect the complete expulsion of stimulate the action of the excretory organs, and by liffusing a genial warmth through the circulation encourage moderate perspiration. By this triple effect the exodus of the foecal and other waste may iers are encouraged, and the system freed from peril which follows the use of this beneficent alterative is easy and unaccompanied by griping, and its stimu-lative effect upon the urinary organs very conducive to their local health.

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POLICE ORDER.

a story to-day which she says is a hitherto impublished episode in the late Charlotte Cushman's life. When the great actress was

creature. Laying her hand on Miss C man's shoulder, she said: "Miss Cushin think a woman of your genius and positionight have plenty of admirers without takin up with the husband of a poor woman li me." The tragedienne paused in blank amazement. "Are you talking of me?" she asked. "I am." "And you say I have taken your husband from you?" "Yes, you, Charlotte Cushman." "I don't know you. May I ask the name of this precious husband of yours." "Conrad Clarke," was the reply." What!" avelaimed Miss Cushman nethat. What!" exclaimed Miss Cushman, aghast

But relieve your mind, Mrs. Carke, as far as am concerned. When this engagement is over he never acts with me again." So saying th great actres; hurried away. All smiles, bow. and honeyed words, Clarke greeted her that night. She gave a deathblow to all his hopes—not as tenderly as many a woman so situated might have done, but with characteristic decision. "Clarke," said she loudly in the presence of everybody, "if you eve lare to open your mouth to me again, I imp straight down your throat; I will, by God." So unexpected was this shot that Clarke fairly reeled under it. On learning from his wife what she had done, he became urious at what he declared was a malicious scheme to ruin him; and, leaving her, l wore never to live with her again. Clarke easily obtained a divorce from him

and shortly after married an actor name Forrest, of Cleveland, with whom she live wretchedly, and in a year or two died miserably, her whole career having been sad and unhappy from first to last. Nor was Clarke's

say more than "he is a clever actor-a very

when his name was mentioned, would sh

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